(SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA)

Credit Loans, misuse of vehicles, favouritism, undue influence by the President was noticed by Government;

(*c*) the steps taken by Government to recover the mounting arrears year by year?

A.—Sri P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Development and Co-operation).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No, except the outstanding arrears.

(*c*) For recovery of overdues, awards are obtained and are executed through Sale Officers, Bank staff and Departmental officers. As this is one of the weak banks, a special expert committee consisting of the President of the Bank, Officers from Co-operative Department and Agricultural Department, representative of Reserve Bank of India have been formed for reviewing the overdue position and for suggesting effective measures for recoveries.

Re-CONSTITUTION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Under sub-rule (1) of Rule 201 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Council, I have reconstituted the Business Advisory Committee with the following Members:—

1. Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister
2. Sri K. V. Shankara Gowda, Leader of the House
3. Sri S. D. Gaonkar, Deputy Chairman, L. C.
4. Sri M. V. Venkatappa
5. Sri G. V. Anjanappa
6. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya

2-45 P.M.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MYSORE AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES BILL, 1967

(*Presentation*)

Sri K. V. SHANKRA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Mysore Agricultural Pests and Diseases Bill, 1967.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The Report of the Joint Select Committee is presented.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1968-69

General Discussion

(Debate Continued)

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1965-66ನೇ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 31,112 ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದುವು. ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ 36.10 ಲಕ್ಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 90,181 ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳು ಇದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1966-67ರಲ್ಲಿ 1.57 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ, 1967-68ರಲ್ಲಿ 2.75 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ 1968-69ರಲ್ಲಿ 36·8 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈಗ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 1,400ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ, 16 ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೂ, 29 ಪಾಲಿಟೆಕ್ನಿಕ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೂ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, 14 ಉದ್ಯಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ 1968—69ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ 16 ಮತ್ತು 17ನೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಿರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಯೇ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕೇವಲ ಇದು ಕ್ವಾಂಟಿಟೇಟಿವ್ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟೇಟಿವ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಖಾತೆ ನಮಗೂ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಾವೂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಗಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದರು).

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಗಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಆ ಗಂಟು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಳಬಾರದೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಲೈಬ್ರೆರಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಪಗಾರ ತಡೆಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದೂ, ಆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅವುಗಳ ರೆಕಗ್ನಿಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆಂದೂ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಓರಲ್ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆದರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಈಗ ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ :—

"Office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Division, Bangalore—No. A9. 25522-R.R.F. 111/66-67 dated 25th February 1967.

MEMO.

Orders thereon:

The Books noted in the enclosed list published by the Janapada Sahitya Academy are approved by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore, and recommended for the purchase by all the Heads of High, Middle and Primary Schools in the Division out of the current accumulated Sports and Reading Room Funds.

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎನ್. ಪಾಟೀರ್)

The Janapada Sahitya Academy has been directed to supply a set of Books worth Rs. 200 to the High Schools and Rs. 100 to the Middle Schools in the Division through V.P.P.

The Heads ....early date.

Sd/-
For Deputy Director ".

ಹೀಗೆ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೂ ಉಂಟು. ಈ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ನಂಗಡ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (in the enclosed list published by Janapada Sahitya Academy) ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ನಂ. "10" ನೇದು 'ಜೇನು ಹನಿಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ನಂ. '28' 'ಜನಪದ ಪ್ರೇಮಗೀತೆಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ನಂ. '47' ನೇದು 'ಒಲವಿನ ಸೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಇವೆ. ಈ 'ಒಲವಿನ ಸೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹೆಸರು ಒಲವಿನ ಸೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ. ಲೇಖಕರು, ರಾ. ಸು. ಮಣಿ. ಮಣಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ರಾಯನಕೆರೆ, ಡೇರಿ ಫಾರ್ಮ್, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1964 ಬೆಲೆ 2-25, ನುಮಿತ್ರಾ ಪ್ರಿಂಟರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷರ್ಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು-4, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ '9' ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಬೀದಿಯ ಸೇದುವ ಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರು ಮನೆ ಸುಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ ತನ್ನ ಮಡಿ ಸೀರೆಯ ಸೆರಗಿನ ಹೊರಗೆ ಎದೆಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನೀರು ಸೇದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು'. 'ಪುಟ 11ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಅವಳ ಕುಚಗಳು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಬುಗರಿಗಳ ಹಾಗಿವೆ. ಪುಟ 18—ಮಗ್ಗುಲಿಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕಿದ, ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಬರಿದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪುಟ 19— ಟವಲ್ ಹೋಯಿತು, ಒಂದು ಚುಂಬನ. —ಪುಟ 22. ಒಂದು, ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಗಾಢ ಚುಂಬನಗಳು.

ಪುಟ 32 ಲೋ ರೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮೂರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದ
ಹುಡುಗಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಹೊಡಿತೀಯಾ
ಏ ರಾಸ್ಕಲ್ ನೀನು ಬಾತ್ ರೂಮಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ
ಬರತೀನಿ ಅಂತಾ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಗುಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
ಹೋಗ್ತಿಯಾ.

ಪುಟ 7 ಅವಳು ತೊಟ್ಟ ಕುಪ್ಪಸದ ಕೆಳ ಅಂಚಿನಾಚೆ
ಜಗ್ಗಿದ ಸ್ತನಭರ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಪುಟ 37 ನಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಗದ ಹಾಕಿದಿ ಏನೋ
ಇಲ್ಲ ಮಾವಯ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ
ಆಯಿತು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಬಾಲಕರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ 'ಪ್ರಸ್ತ' ಅಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಹೇಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು ?

ಪುಟ 143 ಭಟ್ಟರು ಅತಿ ರಸಿಕರು. ಅವಳ
ಮಿಂಚುವ ರೇಶಿಮೆ ರವಿಕೆ ತಪಿದ
ಘನ ಕುಚಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಮುಗ್ಧರಾಗಿ.....

ಪುಟ 159 ಒಳಗೇನೋ ರಾಜಣ್ಣ ಅಂತಹ
ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈ ನೆರೆಯದ ಪುಟ್ಟ
ಹೆಂಡತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಲೀಲೆ
ಆಡಬೇಕೋ ಎಲ್ಲ ಲೀಲೆ ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ.

ಪುಟ 162 'ಮೀನಾ ದಿಟಕ್ಕೂ ನೀನು ಮುಟ್ಟಾಗಿ
ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನವಾಯ್ತು' ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ

ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳಿತೆ ? ಇವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನರಿಯೇ ಇಂತಹ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳಿತೇ? ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ ಮಲಗುವ ರಸಿಕ ದಾಂಪತ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕ 'ಜನಪದ ಪ್ರೇಮಗೀತೆಗಳು' ಇದು ವರ್ಣ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ನಂಪಾದಕರು ಕ್ಯ.ರಾ.ಕ್ಯ.

ಮುದ್ರಕರು ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷಿಂಗ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1957
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1961 ಕ್ರಯ 3-25
ತೃತೀಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1965

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ :

ಪುಟ 63 ರಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಗುರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ, ಬಿಗಿಯಪ್ಪಿಕೂಡಿದ
ಬುಗರಿ ಕುಚದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳಗುರಿನ ಗಾಯವು
ಅವನ್ನೇನಗುರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ.

ಪುಟ 67 ರಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಗ್ಗಲ್ಲ ಕಣಿವೇಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಬರುವಾಗ
ತಬ್ಬಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಮತ್ತಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಅತ್ತಿಯ ಮಗಳೆಂದು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕರೆದರೆ
ಮತ್ತಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಮುಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಮಾವನ ಮಗಳೆಂದು ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಕರೆದರೆ
ಮಾತಿನಿಂದೇನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ವಾರಿಗೆಗೆಳೆತೆಂದು ನೀರಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ
ದೂರಾದರೇನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಮಲಗಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ

ಪುಟ 11
ನೆರೆದ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ತೊಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ
ಒರಗಿದನು ಹುಡುಗ
ನೆರೆದ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ತೊಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ
ಒರಗೋ ಹೊತ್ತೆ ಹುಡುಗ
ಹಂಪೆ ಹೊಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಹಂಪೆ ಹೊಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಹರಿದೋಗೋ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ತುಂಡೇರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡಕೊಂಡ
ತುಂಡೇರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಗೆಂಡೆ ಮೀನಾಗಿ ತುಳುಕಿದಳು ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಗೆಂಡೆ ಮೀನಾಗಿ ತುಳುಕೋ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ನಣ್ಣ ಗಾಣನಾಕಿ ಸೆಳೆಕೊಂಡ.

ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಕವನ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ನರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಚೆಕ್ಕ್ ಬುಕ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯುವರೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಸಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು ನರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇವು ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈ 'ಜನಪದ ಪ್ರೇಮಗೀತೆಗಳು' ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನಗ್ನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಎರಡು ಅರೆಬತ್ತಲೆ ನಗ್ನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವು ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು 3"×2½" ಅಳತೆಯುವು ಇವೆ. ಈ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ದೇವರ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿತ ನಗ್ನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಂತಹ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಡಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ತಪ್ಪು.

ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 'ಜೇನುಹನಿಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ಕೃ.ರಾ.ಕೃ. ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದಕರು ಬೆಲೆ 3-50. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕ್ಯಾಡೆಮಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಐದು. ಎಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1965. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕ 114 ಪುಟ ಜೆಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳ್ಳದ್ದಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 50ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಗ್ನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—These are not selected by the Text Book Committee. These are the orders of the D.P.I.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇಂತಹ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಶಾಖೆಯವರು ಸರ್‌ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

"No. A9. 25522/111/66-67. Office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Division, Bangalore. 27-5-1967.

To

The Head Master.

Subject :—Purchase of Books for Libraries of High and Middle Schools in the Division Janapada Sahitya Academy, Mysore.

Reference :—This Office Memo of even number dated 25th February 1967 on the above subject.

Representation dated 20th April 1967 from Janapada Sahitya Academy, Mysore, furnishing a list of Schools refused to receive the books supplied.

The attention of the Head-master is invited to Government letter No. Ed. 157 GLC 64 dated 9th March 1966 and Ed. 11 SLS 66 dated 11th March 1966 and D.P.I's memo No. C1.4-113/66-67 dated 30th November 1966 communicated in this office memo of even number dated 25th February 1967.

The Books noted in the list already sent are recommended for the purchase by all the Schools. The reasons for his refusal is not known to this office. He is requested not to refuse but to accept the supply without delay and arrange payment at an early date as already instructed; for details he may contact this office.

Action taken may be reported.

Sd./

For *Deputy Director*"

ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ D.P.I, Deputy Director, Under Secretary to the Government of Mysore, ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಿನ್ಸೇಚರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್‌ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್‌ಕ್ಯುಲರ್, ಮೆಮೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೆಮೋ, ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 6-8 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಎಲ್ಲ 12 ಸರ್‌ಕ್ಯುಲರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೆದುರು ಹಾಜರ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ವಿ. ಜೇವೂರ್ ಅವರು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಚೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬುಕ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ನಾತ ದಿಂದ ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರ (ಸರ್‌ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಸಹಿತ) ಈ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಸರ್‌ಕ್ಯುಲರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆದರ ನಂಬರು D.O.No. T2.38 Misc 3/67-68 dated January 4. 1968ನೇದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕ್ಯಾಡಮಿ ಅವರು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿದ ಈ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಡಿ.ಇ.ಓಗಳನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಾರಾ ಹೆಡ್‌ಮಾಸ್ಟರರನ್ನೂ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಬರೆದವರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಂದ ಲಂಚ ತಿಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ದಡ್ಡ ಮೂರ್ಖರಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಭಂಡ ರಸಿಕರಿರಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪು. ತಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಗೊರೂರು ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಯ್ಯಂ ಗಾರರು, ದ. ರಾ. ಬೇಂದ್ರೆಯವರು, ಮತ್ತು ಕುವೆಂಪು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಂಭಾ ಜೋಶಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಂತಹ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಬಂದಿತೋ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಂದ 110ಕ್ಕೆ 15ರಿಂದ 25ರಷ್ಟು ಕಮೀಶನನ್ನು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೂವಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಲಂಚ ತಿಂದಿರಬಹು ದೆಂದು ಸಂಶಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದರೆ 40-50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಪ್ರೂವಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ—ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇರಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಂಚ ರೂಪ ಸಿಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವರೋ—ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೆಲವು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುವು ದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಿಳಿಯಬಾರದು. ಈ ದೋಷ ಗಳು ಇರಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುನ್ನಡೆ ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 1959-1966ರವರೆಗಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ 62 ಪೇಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ: "ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಜತೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ಘಟನೆಯ ನಂತರ ಇನ್ನೆರಡು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದವು" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪುನರ್ಘಟನೆಯನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು 1949ರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಯಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡನೆಯಾದುದು 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ತಪ್ಪು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಇದೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೇಜ್ 10ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ: "ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ಘಟನೆಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ವಯ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ 1953 ಆಂಧ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಶಾಸನದನ್ವಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ" ಎಂದು. ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಯಾವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸರಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ಪೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕೋರಾರ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು, ಹಾಸನ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ಘಟನೆಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ವಯ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ: ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ 1953 ಆಂಧ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಶಾಸನ ದನ್ವಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿದರ ಮೈಲ ಹಾಕುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವರ ಬೇರೀಜ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಇನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಖಾತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೇವರ್ಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಜನ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳು 28 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಂದಗೂಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಜನ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳು 33 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಬೇಸಿಕ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಜನ ಮಾಸ್ತರರು ಇದ್ದರೆ 35 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇವಲ 5—6 ಜನ ಹುಡುಗರು ಇರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತುಂಬ ಭಾರವಾದುದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬಾರದು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಸರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒಂದೆಡೆ 1 : 20, ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ 1 : 50 ಮತ್ತೊಂದುಕಡೆ 1 : 80 ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ (Ratio) ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 1967ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 3 ಜನ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು, ದಯಾನಂದ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 3 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯ 38 ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 100ರಷ್ಟು ನಾಪಾಸಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನರಾವ್ (ನಾಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು).—ಅದೂ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಾಧನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನಾಪಾಸು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಡಿ, ಫೇರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈ ರೀತಿ 38 ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 100ರಷ್ಟು ಫೇರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸೂಪರ್‌ವಿಜನ್ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 100ರಷ್ಟು ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳೇ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದು, ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರೆಯುವಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವೇ ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು. ನಾನು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅಂತಹವರು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಮರ್ಡರ್ ಆಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, 1966-67ರಲ್ಲಿ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 80ರಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, 100ಕ್ಕೆ 10-12 ನಂಬರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇಂತಹವರಿಗೆ 25ರಿಂದ 30ರವರೆಗೆ ಗ್ರೇಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರೇಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಪದವೀಧರರಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಇರುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇಂತಹವರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಳ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು 120 ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಪದವೀಧರರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇವರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಾಪರ್ ಜೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲವು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಯವರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಲಾರ್ಕ್ ಏನಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂರ್‌ಗಳ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಸಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೇನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕರ್ಟಿಬೆಂಚ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನ ಮಾತು.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಖಾತೆಯವರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಫೀಸನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡುವ ನಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ :

> "Candidates who are the sons or daughters or-grand sons or grand daughters of persons who converted themselves to Christanity from any of the above communities mentioned under Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes are also exempted from payment of Examination fees. In this case, they should produce a certificate from the Head of a recognised church to the effect that they are the sons or daughters or grand-sons or grand-daughters of the person (name to be specified) who were converted into Christianity"

ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಚರ್ಚಿನ ಪಾದ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ, ಅಥವಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಈ ಹೆಡ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮೇಜಿಸ್ಟೀರಿಯಲ್ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಸ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ 80 ರಿಂದ 90 ರಷ್ಟು ಬಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಎಯಿಡ್ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ನಾನು ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಗದಗ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಒಂದು ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಯ್ತು. ಆಗ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಓಡೆದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಲಗ್ಗುರಿ ಬಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಂಪ್ಲೈಂಟ್ ಬರೆದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೂಡ ಬಂತು.—ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಜೆಶನ್ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀಲಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಚಿಲಕವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಅಥವಾ ನಜೆಶನ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೋ, ಇಲ್ಲವೊ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಅದರ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಬಾಂಬೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅನೇಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವು ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕೇಸುಸ್ ಇನ್ನೂ ಯಾವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಇವೆ. Justice delayed is justice denied ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವರ್ಷ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಿಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಠಿಣ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು cases

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಇಟ್ಟು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೇ, ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಲಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬದನೂರು ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರ ಅರಮನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ ಉಂಟು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಶನರಿಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರ ಗದ್ದುಗೆ ಇತ್ತೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಲುಬೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಸುವುದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯವರು, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಯಾವ ತರದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಅರಮನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ, ನವಭಾರತ, ಜನಪ್ರಗತಿ, ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಬಂದಿದೆ; ಅದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ತನಕ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಧಾರವಾಡದ ನವಲಗುಂದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕನಲ್ಲ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಒಡೆಯರ್, ಎಂಬ ಎಂ.ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು 1961ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಿನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ದೊರಕಲಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರು ಪುನಃ ಸರ್ವಿಸಿಗೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ವಶೀಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದರು. ನಂತರ ತಿರುಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಲೀವ್ ಎಂದು ಟ್ರಿಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ 35 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂತು. ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಹೀಗಿದೆ :

3-15 P.M.

"ORDER No. PHS. 44 MBG 66,
Bangalore, dated 26th April 1967.

In the circumstances represented by Dr. Vodeyar, and in view of the recommendation made by the Director of Health Services Government are pleased to direct that Dr. S. S. Wodeyar be permitted to withdraw his resignation. His previous service will count for pension, leave, increment, etc., as if he had not resigned and he should hold his relative rank in the relevant cadre. The period intervening 21st August 1961 and the date of assumption of charge will be treated as such leave as was at his credit on the date of aceeptance of his resignation."

35 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಟ್ರೆಜರಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಶೀಲಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇದು ಏನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬಯ್ಯುಬೇಕೋ ಏನು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೋಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ಸ್, ಡಿಪ್ಲಾಮಾ ಹೋಲ್ಡರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ 18 ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1966, ಗೆಜಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸೀರಿಯರ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರೊಮೋಶನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಲ್ಲ. ಸೀರಿಯರ್ ನಂ. 421 ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದೆ 300 ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು 821, 822 ನಂಬರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೊಮೋಶನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಅಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಭಾರ ಇಳಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತರಹದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದಾಯ 18.12 ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಬಡವರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರಾಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಲ್ಪ ಸಮಾಧಾನದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರ ಹಾಕುವ ಬಾಧೆ ಈಗಿನಿಂದಲೇ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪೀಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿರುಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಸರಕಾರ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಅದಷ್ಟೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ರೈನನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಟೀವ್ ಆಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟು ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA (Teachers' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the Hon'ble Minister for Finance for the presentation of a surplus budget for the year 1968–69. Some of the Hon'ble Members have expressed that it is an embezzlement of figures. They should know first that the Budget itself is of figures regarding the revenue of the State and its expenditure. It contains only figures and nothing else. The Finance Minister has given a full picture of the Budget. He has put forward the adverse consequences for the last two years. The Revenue could not have been better than what it is now. Some have already said that the State finances depend on the loans, overdrafts, and such other things. Even in the case of small firms, if you go into the details, you will know any firm has to depend, on loans, overdrafts, etc. Why not the State, when it has got the capacity to repay ?

There are so many factors which have contributed for the deterioration of the finances which the Hon'ble Finance Minister has put forth with an open mind before the House. Let me congratulate the Finance Minister for the announcement of the D.A. to Government officials and pensioners. I think there is a mistake here: Stage 90 to 109 rise is put down as Rs. 15, whereas in the immediate lower stages the D.A. is enhanced to Rs. 18. I feel the stage 90 – 109 should get something more. Perhaps it is a mistake. This may perhaps be clarified in the reply.

How the expenditure on education is nearly 1/5 of the total revenue of the State. The achievements attained in the previous years of the Education Department have been given in the book REVIEW OF THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. Most of the targets have been reached and in some, they have exceeded the targets also. For example, opening of non-Government High Schools was 200, whereas it has exceeded and gone up to 700. Similarly most of the targets fixed are almost reached. In regard to enrolment of senior primary schools, 30 per cent was the target and it has risen to 33 per cent. Sir, out of the total revenue of the State, 1/5th has been given to the Department of Education. But it lies with the administrative machinery to utilise the funds properly without misusing. Here I have to bring it to the notice of the Education Minister some of the needs of the schools. I have visited and seen many schools, some of the primary schools

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do not have even a chair or a table for the teacher to sit. These are things which are to be looked into. Whereas we all know that there are better results from Convents, everybody realises that it is only due to better surroundings they have, better equipment they have, the children will be impressed and they will have a mind to study what they are taught. Whereas in our Government schools, such surroundings have still to be created. I do hope that these funds will be properly used for this purpose.

Regarding laboratory in high schools, many of the students may not know how to handle scientific balance. Because the number of boys are so many and equipment provided will be less, particularly in laboratories in big high schools, there will be 2–3 balances. How can any body expect to teach practical side of any subject with only 2 or 3 balances in a school having 100 or 1200 students ? In SSLC itself, there will be about 300 or 400 students. If they are asked to handle the balance, with only 2 balances, it is impossible to provide for practicals. Many of the students of the school do not know how to operate the balance. Two or three balances that they have will surely be kept as an exhibit in the laboratory.

Regarding text books, even the Hon'ble Minister has accepted that good text books are not written. So, he has a good idea of giving proper encouragement for preparing good text-books.

Regarding school buildings, in Bangalore Rural district itself, there are so many incomplete school buildings. Only a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been allotted for this year. I think it will not be sufficient even to complete the incomplete buildings. How can they take up new buildings ? However there is some good achievement in previous years ; under the third plan they have added 300 additional class rooms and 80 lady teachers' free quarters. Of course I congratulate them for having constructed 80 lady teachers free quarters. But the question is, are they being properly used for the purpose they were intended ?

In universities also, the funds are not properly used. That is what I feel. In the Universities, they call for applications for the post of a professor and the applicants appear before the so-called expert committee who are supposed to select. But they do not select professor, but they select a Reader. When they call for applications for the professor's post, how can the committee select a Reader out of them ? Even there, there are instances where the pay of the Reader selected in this manner is fixed at the maximum of the scale of the Reader, in such a way that with one or two increments, he will be getting the professor's grade. The finances are not properly used.

Another instance has come to my notice. The authorities wanted to have a van for the University. So, they purchased the chassis. That was sent to the T.V.S. for construction of body. Even the Road Transport Corporation are building good bodies for the vans. Still the

University preferred the T.V.S. I have no complaint against that. What I am informing is two high officials of the University travelled to Madurai to inspect as to how the body is constructed and returned. Is it not an unecessary expenditure, I ask.

Now, I will deal with the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in 1963. That year hardly two or three papers had been finished and the rest four or five question papers had leaked. The leakage came to the notice of the Government, and they ordered reexamination after a month or so. Then the question papers for the re-examination were got printed outside the State. Usually all the question papers were being printed in the Government Printing Press up to the year 1963. Then the officer conducting the S.S.L.C. Examination was called the Secretary of the Secondary Education Board; and this Secretary and the Director of Printing were responsible for the printing and secrecy of all the question papers of S.S.L.C. To ensure secrecy of the papers, a separate room was constructed for this purpose and kept at the disposal of the Secretary in the Press, all the question papers used to be kept packed, sealed and under lock. So, that was a very efficient secure arrangement. But in the year 1963, the printed SSLC question papers were taken to the 'Victory Hall' and kept in the open Hall there, contrary to the usual procedure. 'Victory Hall' is not a safe place for keeping question papers. It was not the place for keeping confidential papers. There they began packing and bundling question papers and despatching them to various centres. Some mistakes crept in and some one who was handling them, leaked out the question papers; with the result re-examination had to be conducted. Later on, the wise officials of the Education Department thought that the questions leaked out from the Press. I do not think that the officers who investigated into this matter, agreed with them and said that the leakage was from the Press. I wonder whether that investigation is still going on. That enquiry commenced in the year 1963 and although February 1968 is over, we do not know at what stage that enquiry is: whether the investigation is over and a report is submitted to the authorities. The members of this House desire to be intimated of the outcome of that investigation. After this leakage of question papers, the Department or the Government thought of getting the question papers printed at Madras, Bombay and other places outside the State. Now the allotment towards the T.A. and D.A. of the officials for this purpose is Rs. 6½ lakhs. That is the amount allotted in the budget of this year. Why do they require so much for the Examination item. Usually the conduct of the examinations supervised by the D.E.O. and the Deputy Director and the Director who will be going round on surprise inspections. In that case, where is the necessity for spending Rs. 6½ lakhs towards T.A. and D.A. of officials of Examination section? This large sum is set apart for being spent towards the T.A. and D.A. of officers and officials for going to Madras and Bombay and other places to look into the printed question papers and other work connected with it. It has come to my notice that the T.A. and D.A. of some officers born on the Examination Section has

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come to Rs. 3,000 and 4,000 per month. Such things are happening and lot of money is being wasted.

There is another wastage which has come to myknowledge. When I went to a Deputy Director of Education and asked him about certain matters, he said that there were superfluous hands in Bangalore Division comprising of Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore Rural District and City District. According to him, there are about 500 to 600 superfluous hands in the Middle School Section and 80 to 90 hands in the High School section. I do not know why so many superfluous hands are being maintained without work. Are there salaries also included in this Budget ? It is no account of such unnecessary and unwanted staff that the budget expenditure has been inflated. The services of so many hands are not being properly utilised. That is what I feel. It is better that at least some posts which are vacant now are not filled up and full-time work is extracted from the existing hands.

Having said so much about the Education Department, I wish to touch the working of the Bangalore Dairy on one or two points. The Bangalore Dairy has got some vehicles of their own. Probably there is an engineer also to look after them. The Transport Section of the Dairy has kept 12 lorries idle. In the real sense of the term, they are not exactly condemned. The Department can repair them by spending Rs. 10,000 without condemning them, they have called for tenders from private vehicle owners to hire them to the Dairy giving them only four days' time for submitting the tenders. The object in giving such a short date is ununderstandable and leads to suspicion. They have accepted the tenders from three transport owners and they are being used for supplying milk. What happened was : only three tenders were received and the lowest quoted Rs. 4.5 paise per running kilometre. Any person who is running a transport vehicle will know easily that the rate quoted is too high and costly. Moreover, what I am given to understand is that the authorities of the Dairy have accepted three tenders from a a single person on different letter-heads. They have done something and fixed up a contractor. The same contractor has been given a private agency also at Rajajinagar to sell Butter. It is obvious that he is the favourite of the authorities of the Bangalore Dairy.

Added to this, there is one more point relating to the Bangalore Dairy. The authorities have recently purchased a ghee boiler for Rs. 18,000. My information is that this stainless steel container will not cost more than Rs. 8 to Rs. 10,000 ; that could be its maximum price. The seller has charged as forwarding charges of Rs. 811. It has been supplied by Messrs. Larsen & Tubro. It appears it was being transported for somebody else and it returned when it was half-way and that is why this Rs. 811 had to be paid towards forwarding charges. This information may kindly be investigated by the concerned Minister and the truth found out, as to whether a private party had indented for

it and agreed to purchase for Rs. 18,000 or for a lesser rate and when it was on its way, the Dairy agreed to take it at the rate agreed to by the private party or for a higher rate.

With these I conclude and thank the Chair.

† Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Graduates' Constituency).—Sir, I rise to make a few remarks on the budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The Hon'ble Finane Minister has risen to considerable heights in presenting an entirely deficit as a surplus budget. He has also become a master juggler in statistics. I will have a few more things to say at a later stage.

Sir, before touching upon the budget itself, I wish to make a few remarks on the state of administration in the country. in general and in particulars of Mysore State. For nearly 20 years the party in power has been ruling the country. We are old enough to know the state of affairs before independence— most of us have had the benefit of that experience— and we are still being governed by the same party and we are now in the year 1968. Sir, when things began to go wrong, Some of us were under the impression that people will learn lessons; but, year in and year out, as we know, things have gone from bad to worse. Until to day one feels, there is no Government at all in the country ; there is no administration, no law and no order at all. The rule of law is only in the books. Administration seems to have totally vanished. If you simply examine the progress of the State and the administration for the last one year— even one year— we see in some of the most important departments, in whose hands the safety of the country and people are, there is absolutely no discipline. Take for example, the police department. We have a lot to say against the police department. Sir, is there a single case where the police were able to control the situation, take proper steps against the culprits? Unfortunately, our Chief Minister who has risen to dizzy heights does not see any evil, any wrong, any corruption in the whole administration, in the Ministry, in the country. He belongs to that class of mythical monkeys who speak no evil, hear no evil, see no evil. You may remember even yesterday there was a question by my friend Sri Narasimhan and I had the pleasure of putting it and in answer to a question the Chief Minister said, there is absolutely no necessity for any Commission to enquire into the ministerial corruptions in the country. He says, absolutely no necessity for any Commission. Sir, I am tempted to think that there is something radically wrong either with him or with the mental make up; in the very mental make up there is something wrong. We know, the Prime Minister of India has admitted time and again that having tasted power for 20 years, the party has deteriorated. It may not be the exact wording of the Prime Minister but the sum and substance of what she said was: having exercised power for 20 years, the party has

†Indicate that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned.

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become corrupt and deteriorated. She has confessed that it is better for the party to sit in the opposition for some time. But our Chief Minister, in his omniscient why, does not think there is anything wrong at all. After he become the Chief Minster, during this term, things went from bad to worse. To give an instance, there was the Hindi agitation in Bangalore, Mangalore and Mysore and other places. The police were let loose. Sir, I am not defending the students or the public at all; everybody is to be blamed here. If I say the party in power and the Government is in the wrong, I mean the public also is in the wrong. The whole malady is, there is no leadership in the country; there is total lack of leadership in the country and among the students. Everywhere, there is lack of leadership. That is why, all this is happening.

3-45 P.M.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—What about the opposition?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—When I say country, opposition also is there. Sir, there is a blinkered vision among my friends. I have got some very harsh words to say against the opposition also. I am not praising the opposition here; I said, the whole country. We are not criticising the country but we are criticising the rulers. I am not saying, I am a saint. But, is it not the duty of the Government to lead the country? Is there no leadership to lead the country, to lead the Government? Is there a single instance when he, as the Chief Minister, has led the State? Never. It has not been done. Take for example the language controversy. I do not know, he may have a reason. He is the President of the Indian National Congress and possibly that is the reason why he says that this Government has accepted the three language formula. I personally ask, who has accepted the three language formula? The Chief Minister says: we have accepted. I do not know if anybody in the State has accepted the three language formula at all. Any way, what guidance or lead he has given to the State? He has not been able to pacify the public or the students and give a lead.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Sir, the three language formula is a very old formula as recommended by the Education Reforms Committee of which Sri Mallaradhya was the Secretary—the regional language and English and Hindi. These are considered to be three language formula. Government of Mysore has accepted it from a pretty long time.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, my friend is a literary man and he is an elderly man. In the field of education I bow down to him. My experience is very little considering his experience. Any way, so far as the three language formula is concerned, I do not know whether the

legislature or the Government has accepted the three language formula at all. Almost all the Southern States have gone against this formula and they wanted a revision.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is only Madras which has gone against the three language formula Andhra has accepted it; Kerala has accepted it and Mysore has accepted it.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I do not know who has accepted it. What is Andhra and what is Kerala? The people have not accepted it. The persons in power have accepted it. The people as such, those who are affected, have not accepted. Is it the contention of the hon'ble Minister that it is a formula which does not harm the people of the State?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—To be plain, the ordinary masses are not concerned. It is only a few who are interested very much in English, are saying it.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I do not know why the Minister says so. I have never uttered a single word about English. Possibly he anticipated what I wanted to say. I am not one of those who say that though, of course, I feel that English should remain, but, now I said nothing about English.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—As far as Mysore is concerned, as I said three language formula was accepted when Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao happened to be the Minister and late on when Sri Anna Rao Ganamukhi was the Minister in 1961, this was reiterated. When there was some kind of reorganisation of syllabus, once again the Government has reiterated that. Therefore, as far as Mysore is concerned, this three language formula is an old formula which is accepted and is being worked out.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, even the Centre is inclined to change the whole thing. Everybody is prepared to change the whole thing.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—What the Centre is inclined is, modification of language resolution and not about the 3 language formula. They are of the opinion that it should stand. But the resolution is going to cause unequal burden on various States and so they want to change the resolution.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The whole thing ia about the burden. If it is equalised, it is all right. As it is, it is not. One word the minister stated and that is that the ordinary masses are not affected. Yes, it is only the literate classes that are affected.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—How are literate people affected? In all the States three languages have to be learnt by the students. If any State has not adopted it, it is up to the Central Government to see that it is brought into force in all the States.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—After all we have to remember that it is the question of bread and butter. Ultimately this three lanauage problem comes to employment field. In the Central Cadre, is it going to affect or not ? A number of students seek employment.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It is there that the question of burden comes up.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I agree there. I have said that ordinary people are not affected. But even with regard to that, do not the Government feel that the students are justified in agitating—not taking extreme measures as they are alleged to have taken ? Are they not entitled to agitate ?

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Should they get agitated over three language formula or should they get agitated over the extra burden which falls on them ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Actually it is a burden.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—He is only concerned with burden.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—If there is no disparity beetween the North and South, I am satisfied.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We have no difference about it.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—One thing is clear. Whatever achievements bave been there, these achievements are due to violence. Ordinary reasoning, rhyme or argument does not prevail in this country. Take any simple instance in this country. For any achievement, the Government ultimately concedes only after violence, burning and anything else. Even the late Prime Minister was not willingly to concede unless there was violence. Take any problem in the country.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—So, are you justifying the violenee ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—No, I am not justifying. I am saying that unless there is violence, you do not concede anything. After all we are all human beings. All are not Gandhians. We want achieve some objective. If I cannot get it, I have two fists and if I come to know that by using them only I can get, I will be driven to that. We are not Gandhians and that is why these things are happening. Even the Government concede these things. The Government could have taken lying down these things. They let loose legal violence of the police against the students. This is not the first instance. A few days back we had student unrest and the police used force indiscriminately. There was no rule of law at all. Now it is stated that it was not students' trouble but hooligans took advantage.

Sri K, V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Is it the contention of the hon'ble member that in spite of the fact that public buildings are burnt, the police should have kept quiet.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I condemn the destruction of public property, without any stint. But, shall I say that 90 per cent of the violence was by the police rather than the public in the state ? In every case it is so. Once the police are let loose, they have no rule or law or restraint with regard to the use of force at all. It is not only one instance. I can give a number of cases when rule of law never had any say in the matter. We had the famous Madhugiri incident which is enquired into. It is only a glaring example. I do not know whether the Minister is going to justify these things. There are a number of instances . I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this House one or two instances which occured very recently. One incident occurred about a year ago in Mysore.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet at 4-30 p. m.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to reassemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Four of Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I forgot to say one thing. Let it not be misunderstood that I am against Hindi as such. No doubt, I am for English. There is no sanctity in Hindi and there is nothing derogatory in English. We have had the misfortune to be under the British rule but we had the good fortune to have one of the greatest languages of the world which it will be foolish and criminal to do away with. When other countries equally strong, equally great and equally independent as England have begun to learn a language which is spoken by the largest number of people in the world practically it is a compulsory secondary language in most of the countries in Europe, Russia and Yugoslavia it will be foolish at this juncture to say that we should not study English at all. There is nothing sancrosanct about Hindi I may confess to the House that I have insisted that my two children should not take up Kannada but should take up Hindi as the second language not only in the high school but even upto Intermediate. I have nothing against Hindi, but Hindi is a national language just as Kannada is. I have no objection to studying Hindi but I shall never give up English because it is the one language which you may call the window or the footpath or the road. It is absolutely neccssary for communication with the world and it ought to be learnt. I am not bothered about any particular formula but our boys should never psychologically or otherwise feel that they are in an inferior or

(SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY)

weaker position than the northerners. It is their bounden duty to see that that does not happen. I am certain that they have failed in their duty. They have not given that confidence to the students in this House. Their words do not seem to have carried any weight at all. The words of the so-called leaders of the country, especially of the South, do not seem to have carried any weight at all because people have begun to despair of giving any weight to their assurances. That is why things went out of hand. I unhesitatingly say that whoever destroys national property or whoever misbehaves is a criminal and deterrent action should be taken against those people. Let it not be misunderstood that one of the Members of the Opposition is instigating. That is the insinuation that has come from the other side. We were never in the picture; we never instigated and it is never our intention that national property should be destroyed at all. I unhesitatingly condemn such action, no matter whoever has done it.

Some of my hon'ble Friends on the other side wanted me to refer to the United Front Governments. It is not germane to the issue here. Whatever it is, I am not holding any brief for any Opposition Government, united or disunited. As I said, to be frank, I have very little to pick and choose between the parties that exist in India for the present. I was saying the other day to a friend of mine that of course the Congress is decidedly corrupt and irretrievably corrupt. The happy feature is that they are not more corrupt. Having tasted power for twenty years, one would have expected them to be a little more corrupt. I do feel that no party should be in power too long, whether it is the Congress or the Opposition party. Willy-nilly in England no party is in power for too long a period. A party may be in power for 5 years or ten years or fifteen years or twenty years and then it is thrown out and another party comes into power. It seems to have become a tradition that no party should be in power for too long.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It is not a political dictum or axiom.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I bow down to my hon'ble Friend's knowlege that there is no such dictum. If my friend is blind to the writing on the wall, woe be to them. I cannot help it.

I do not know how my friend feels about it. I am not one who will be quite happy when there is chaos in the country. The Arch Villains are the Government themselves. They have set an example of maladministration, they have set an example to nepotism.

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SRI M. GOVARDHANA RAO) in the Chair]

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, if the hon'ble member yields, he said in England no Party is in office for too long. Does a Ruling Party rest with the people?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The voters kick out those parties who stick to power too long. Of course, nobody who has tasted power wants to get out of it. The whole difficulty is, you get the Government you deserve. The people have not deserved a better Government and therefore this Government has to be in power. If the people think that they want a better Government, it is up to them to see that my hon'ble friends who stick to power too long are out. If my friends on the other Side think that they will be able to rule even in future by themselves, they are totally wrong. We have had experience of certain cited leaders who said that they will never join any Party to form a Government. The one thing that they should understand is that they will never be in a position to form a Government in one single State in the future. They have to adjust themselves to the changing circumstances. At the same time, let it not be understood that I am patting myself on the shoulder that the Opposition Party is better.

Sir, since the Hon'ble Education Minister is here, I want to refer to one or two incidents regarding law and order which pertains to his Department. About 1½ years ago, there was an incident in the Medical College at Mysore. Unfortunately, there was a clash between the students from South Kanara and the old Mysore area, and there was a pitched battle within and outside the Hostel and hooligans and goondas were brought in. Fortunately or unfortunately, I was present in Bangalore at that time, I approached the then Home Minister—I think Sri R. M. Patil was there—who took immediate action. The most surprising thing is, during the molestation the whole Police force were looking and watching and never took any action till there were specific orders from the Government. Sir, about a month or so ago, there was another incident at Hassan. There also, students from my District and the old Mysore area clashed in the Hostel and there was beating and all that. By saying this, I am not justifying the cause of the students of my District. I do not know who is justified and who is not. That apart, they fought between themselves. Ultimately a number of hooligans and goondas entered the Hostel permises, students were beaten and some dispensaries were smashed. As a result of this, more than 200 students and a number of medical practitioners had to vacate Hassan. Was any action taken in the matter just like the incident in Mysore? If these things are going to be repeated. I do not know what will happen ultimately.

4.45 P. M.

I understand, even now the students have not joined the Colleges. The authorities have not taken any action. The Superintendent of Police, Hassan, who is staying very near the Hostel never took any objection as also the Police. The Principal of the Institution said that he is helpless and is unable to do anything in the matter. Where are we? Are we under any Government? I want to know whether

(SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY)

there is law and order in this State at all. I am appealing to the Hon'ble Education Minister to see whether anything was done in the matter. To all these Colleges majority of the students come from outside the State. The students in the Manipal College and Suratkal College and other Colleges are mostly outsiders. Can we go on like this ? I am not saying that our students are angels. Cannot the Government interfere in the matter; cannot the Police interfere in the matter and see that justice is done ? I am not asking for any mercy. I am told that even now the students have not changed.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, the picture is not so very alarming as my friend put it. It was only an internal quarrel.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I have got more respect for the Hon'ble Education Minister to believe what he says. But, more than 200 students went away, 3 or 4 Doctors left the place and two or three dispensaries were destroyed at Hassan. The house of the District Superinteddent of Police is very near the Hostel. Only one Dentist's shop was not molested. I am not pleading they are doing nothing at all. I am simply stating the facts. Let there be Congress Ministry, or any other Ministry or the old Mysore Ministry, they should have balanced picture of all these things and see that these things are not repeated. In Mysore same thing has happened and the Hon'ble Minister is aware of what has happened in Hassan. Nearly 150 students were hammered and they ran away. A number of Doctors' shops were looted and I do not know whether the Police is existing at all. I can simply laugh at this. I am fully justified in what I have stated in regard to the law and order situation in the country. Sir, this is the state of affairs in the country in regard to law and order.

SRI K. KANTHAPPA SHETTY (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Some outsiders got in the mob and did all these mischieves. You cannot condemn the Police and the mob itself was responsible for this.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.— I know it fully well that our Friend Mr. K. K. Shetty is defending. Usually we do not agree with each other. We have taken through in disagreeing with each other. Being a President of that Organisation, he cannot agree with me. There is one serious malady that has afflicted the country *i. e.*, the high cost of living and the jumping prices of the essential commodities.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—The prices are coming down. In regard to Areca it has come down, in regard to Dhal it has come down and so many other things have come down.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Our friends are saying it has come down. One serious thing I want to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble House. One phenomenal feature of this State is the free circulation of

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takes up that portfolio. He is good enough to take any number of portfolios in a stride. I do not know whether he has applied his mind to the agriculture portfolio in his term. Suddenly he gives up the agriculture portfolio to somebody. I hope, at least the Minister for Agriculture sticks to this portfolio and makes it a success. It is agreed on all hands that if we succeed in agricultural production, we are saved; otherwise, we are doomed. I say, it is a portfolio which is enough for a single Minister.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I agree with the hon'ble Member.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—A Minister who has got faith, conviction and love for agriculture should hold this portfolio and then only it will suceed. We will be watching the performance of the present Agriculture Minister and perhaps he may be endowed with such qualities of head and body that he can cope with both the portfolios. There are exceptional people who may be able to cope with more work; I am not able to do so much work but another man may be able to do ten times that work. So, we will be watching him in handling this all important portfolio and see how much he succeeds. I will warn the Minister for Agriculture that we will not spare him on this side, if he fails, because the entire country and the State depends on the success of agriculture.

Sir, the other point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Agriculture Minister is, it is a department which has grown more officers than foodstuff. What an administration, Sir? You can have umpteen Directors of Agriculture, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors. There is a fascination for the Directors: everyone wants to call himself some Director — *Chota or Bada* (Small or big). It is such a big coterie of Directors. Even in the districts we have a number of Directors. Where do they work? I have never been able to see their work. Do all agriculture operations take place in the cities on the tar roads? Most of these Directors very rarely visit the villages. They do of course, lot of paper work. We want officers to work in the villages and in the fields. The then Agriculture Minister was saying that in Japan for every 200 agriculturists there was an Extension Officer and his first duty was to see if anything was wrong with those 200 agriculturists and watch the performance of those 200 agriculturists. Sir, here, how many officers are watching the performance of the agriculturists in the villages? When the Development Commissioner came to South Kanara, I gave a bit of my mind and they gave lot of excuses. We say that Japan has extraordinarily progressed in the matter of agriculture but the agriculturist in our country does not know even the new methods of agriculture. Barely one or two people in a village may have taken up to modern agriculture. What is it you are doing except going on increasing Directors and Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors? In a number of places you entrust this work to the village worker and village officers. These Gramasevaks are incapable of looking after this

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Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I beg to differ. That is not correct information. Nowhere the students are being supplied with instruments. It is the responsibility of the students to equip themselves with the instruments out of their own money.

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Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Regarding the tuition fee, Mysore State is the cheapest. For example, in Andhra, Madras and Kerala States, the tuition fee levied is more than what is levied for the students in the various colleges here.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—In Government Colleges, it may be cheaper. What about capitation fees?

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Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I never thought that the hon'ble Education Minister would justify it. I did not know his mind. Anyhow, I do not see eye to eye with him in regard to this matter.

Whatever it is, I wish the Government would make enquiry and see if this is so and students have to purchase the instruments themselves. if it is so, let them come to the rescue of the students. I am referring to the Bangalore Dental College.

Sir, Agriculture is a very important portfolio and as far as I am concerned, it is the most important portfolio.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Last time, you said that the Chief Minister is not fit to hold that portfolio.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—That is why he has given it up. I am not going to say that hon'ble Minister for Education and Agriculture is not fit to holdthat portfolio. He is an agriculturist. But, I have a small difficulty. Sir, the Education Department is one of the heaviest portfolios. Agriculture is equally important and equally heavy. We have not yet tested the present Agriculture Minister in the Agriculture Department. We have yet to see his performance in the Agriculture Department and I am not going to say about his ability now. But I might remind this House and the Government that in the famous Nalagara Committee, they have stated that it is such an important portfolio that only the Chief Minister of the State should hold it. They said that agriculture portfolio is every important and no other Minister except the Chief Minister should hold it so that primary attention is given to agriculture. But, here it is like a football. It is being kicked from one side to the other. Somebody resigns and the Chief Minister

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handicapped; they make an open declaration about the deprivation of that source of income suddenly. So, now they are sucking the blood out of the petitioner. Not only that; the respondent has also to pay them; the counter-petitioner also has to pay them. Both the complainant and the accused have to bride them. There is double payment to them. In a case, both sides have to pay them. Corruption in the Department has gone to this extent! Of course, they are impartial to the extent they extract money from both sides. Something has to be done to improve the morale and morals of the Police Department. The whole set-up of the Police Department has to be changed—right from the top; I have no partiality for the heads or tails. With regard to pay and allowances, they have to be better. And the policy of recruitment has to change.

I wish to comment on one statement which I noticed in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister; he made out a claim; he boasts that this State has the cheapest education in the country. To disprove this statement, I will give one example. A Dental College was started in Bangalore a few years ago. The students of that College are required to purchase instruments required for the course, which cost more than Rs. 2,000, out of their own funds. As far as I have been able to understand, in none of the colleges in the other States, students purchase these instruments; the College supplies those instruments and the students have to return them after completing the experiments or tests. Here, in the Dental College in Bangalore, the students are expected to purchase these instruments worth more than Rs. Two thousand. In this State where the cheapest education is said to prevail, there is another peculiar thing. In the Dental College, in the clinical course, the students treat patients; for which certain instruments are required; even for that course, they are expected to purchase the instruments from their own funds. But the patients treated by them have to pay hospital charges. On a rough guess, the income from this source is one lakh of rupees per year. That money and income is taken away by the Government and the Hospital. Nowhere else this practice of students requiring to purchase the instruments necessary for undergoing the four years' course, prevails. Of course, this subject does not come under the portfolio of the Hon'ble Education Minister. In this situation, can we pat ourselves on our back that we have the cheapest education in the State?

SRI H. R. ABDUL GAFFAR (Deputy Minister for Finance).—Cheapest to the Government.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Now a new light is thrown.

SRI K. V. SHANKAR GOWDA.—It cannot be the cheapest. We are spending Rs. 36 crores on education. It is one-fifth of the total revenue. Let me know the names of the States where instruments are supplied to the students.

"The maximum amounts in respect of Official Residence of the Governor is Rs. 2,00,000 as shown below :

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I can understand the British Governor wanting all these things. Our Governor is a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. Much water has flowed down the bridge all these 20 years. When we installed Mahatma Gandhi's representative as Governor, we go on increasing all the expenditure and we still say that we have no money and we are trying to economise. I am just giving an example. This is just one example of the economy measure pursued by the Governor.

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Sir, the other point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Agriculture Minister is, it is a department which has grown more officers than foodstuff. What an administration, Sir? You can have umpteen Directors of Agriculture, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors. There is a fascination for the Directors: everyone wants to call himself some Director — *Chota or Bada* (Small or big). It is such a big coterie of Directors. Even in the districts we have a number of Directors. Where do they work? I have never been able to see their work. Do all agriculture operations take place in the cities on the tar roads? Most of these Directors very rarely visit the villages. They do of course, lot of paper work. We want officers to work in the villages and in the fields. The then Agriculture Minister was saying that in Japan for every 200 agriculturists there was an Extension Officer and his first duty was to see if anything was wrong with those 200 agriculturists and watch the performance of those 200 agriculturists. Sir, here, how many officers are watching the performance of the agriculturists in the villages? When the Development Commissioner came to South Kanara, I gave a bit of my mind and they gave lot of excuses. We say that Japan has extraordinarily progressed in the matter of agriculture but the agriculturist in our country does not know even the new methods of agriculture. Barely one or two people in a village may have taken up to modern agriculture. What is it you are doing except going on increasing Directors and Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors? In a number of places you entrust this work to the village worker and village officers. These Gramasevaks are incapable of looking after this

fake currency notes. If my Government is not responsible, who else is responsible for this ? At least in my District, it has come to a stage that nobody is willing to accept even 2 rupee note let alone 100 rupee note. It has come to such a stage that ordinary dealing has become very difficult because of these currency notes. But how is it that our ever vigilant Police Force and Government have not taken note of such a serious situation ? I can give one instance. A seer of rice costs Re. 1 in South Kanara and beyond the border it costs Rs. 2·50 *i.e.*, in Kerala. Some time back, say about a month ago, one coconut was costing us Re. 1 in South Kanara. I was told that people from my friend's District, that is, Shimoga, used these currency notes and purchased the coconuts by paying Rs. 70 to 80 per hundered and sold the same at Rs. 50 to 60 in their District or in some other places. Because of this exchange of notes, the prices shot up like anything. My friends pessimistically say that the prices of commodities have come down. But it has reached the phenomenal proportion. A series of cases have been booked and a number of persons have been arrested. Very big persons are behind this move. They are criminals. But in public life they are big people. I am glad my friend calls them as criminals and smugglers. Anyhow some persons are posing themselves in the public life as very big people. There is a rumour some articles have been seized in Hubli. They are the main cause for rising of the prices. Will the Government try them and punish them ? I have got my own doubt. They are big people. Will the Government have courage to punish them ? Some people in public life who pose themselves as big leaders are behind them. There are strong rumours there are big factories and smugglers behind it and unless this syndicate is smashed, there is no life worth living in the country. In Bombay the prices of commodities are going up like anything. There is no reason to follow Bombay. Even 100 rupee notes are so freely circulated and the ordinary man will not be able to make a living.

Another thing I wish to point out along with this is, suddenly due to this and many other causes, the prices of essential commodities have shot up. I am one of those who was vociferous in saying that in the services corruption has shot up to a great height. We have to see through the magnifying glass to find out honest people. There is some reason also. Let it not be said that I justify these things. Let us take the case of an honest clerk or middle-class officer. How is he to make a living ? I do not know, my friend Mr. K. K. Shetty believes that Government is not responsible. Who else is responsible for this I ask you. A man getting 200 rupees is not able to make his own living. Many of the Government servants on fixed pay—not only Government servants but other people with fixed pay—are finding it difficult with their meagre income. What is happening ? Things are going from bad to worse. The prices of most essential things are shooting up like anything. Unwillingly we are forced to the conclusion that without corruption some of these people may not be able to exist at all. Let it

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not be said that I am justifying corruption. Is it not a fact that they ask for D. A. increase ? My hon'ble friend in his speech said :

> "resources are to the breaking point in meeting demands of the services."

I agree with this. But who is responsible ? If you cannot rule, get out. If you cannot bring down the prices, the earlier you get out, the better.

Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Any suggestion ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I cannot give you ready-made solution to apply to the situation. Let others come and try to rule better. I cannot help you to govern better. If you cannot help people to have a decent living, you get out. You must govern and see the people make a decent living. Life of middle-class people is a regular one. No decent man can make a living without bribery. Just like a philosopher coming, my Hon'ble Chief Minister comes and says. "I do not see any evil. I do not see any corruption at all, I do not listen to evil things at all." It is no good to be a philosopher in these things. We do not want philosophers here. We want rulers, we want you to govern. If you are unable to govern, the sooner you get out, the better. Why are my Hon'ble friends worried as to who will come and govern ? Let the people look after themselves. Confessing inability to rule, confessing inability to bring down prices, confessing your helplessness, just because somebody else will come over here you stick on to power. Am I to understand like that ? Sir, now I have to say a few things with regard to the budget proper.

As I said the situation in the State, if I am to quote the Hon'ble Finance Minister, is really pitiable. I will simply quote him. He has stated on page 33 of his speech :

> "I have, therefore, to report to the House with a deep sense of regret that we are forced to depend on overdrafts for at least sometime to come as indicated by me elsewhere." To summarise the transactions of the coming year according to the Budget placed before the House, the year open with a minus balance of Rs. 13·28 crores."

and he has invited us to say :

> "I earnestly solicit constructive criticisms and suggestions from the House."

We have been very generous in giving very constructive criticisms. But one thing I say to my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister that with the help of experts he has juggled with facts and has brought out a surplus budget. Sir, I wish to refer to some of the departments.

MR. VICE CHAIRMAN.—Very few have talked on financial aspect of the budget. I would like the hon'ble member to talk on that.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—My friend Mr. Bandi Gowda was thinking that I am going to congratulate Government for having brought this measure. I am doing nothing like that. The Government have woken up to their duties after a long time to liberalise prohibition. Now I find my district is a big distillery. My congress friend Mr. K. K. Shetty has also joined me in that. Sir, I was under the impression that after the introduction of the revised policy of prohibition this illicit distillation will disappear. But what happened is—simultaneously these parallel organisations are working merrily. Licensed dealers are selling simultaneously on parallel lines—this illicit distillation is also going on. This Government supplied liquor is sold at 7 or 8 rupees a bottle. The quantity supplied to the licensed dealers is very little. This parallel organisation which is manufacturing illicit liquor, was sold at Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-50 per bottle. These licenced holders purehase this liquor from them and sell it at Rs. 7 or 8 now. In any case, they are manufacturing it on a very large scale. They do not even complain to the Government. They are selling this under licence. Sir, the licensed dealers themselves are illicit distillers in several cases. If the Government approves of the whole thing, I have no objection. Instead of the licensed dealers selling Government liquor they are selling illicitly distilled liquor which was sold previously for Rs. 2.50 or Rs. 3. They are now selling under licence up to about Rs. 8 or 9. Sir, myself was a strong advocate of this theory of removal of prohibition with the fond hope that with the removel of prohibition illicit distillation would automatically stop. But I am completely disappointed in that hope. My idea is misinterpreted by the Government and the unfortunate situation is, illicit liquor is being sold by the licensed dealers.

Sir, for several months or about a year, no stamps were available in courts. We made several representations inside the House and also outside. Still stamps are not available and stamp papers are not made available and it was a great handicap to the litigants. The Hon'ble Finance Minister gave umpteen assurances in the House and he said: hence forward no complaints will be there with regard to stamp paper; we have made arrangement for the supply of stamp paper. Such a small difficulty could not be solved by the Government and an assurance given here could not be implemented—I do not know whether it is due to the utter incapacity of the people on the other side. After all, it is a source of income to the Government; it is a thing for which the people will be put to a great deal of inconvenience. Many registrations are held up. Court work has suffered. It is a source of huge revenue to the Government. If the Government were to say still that there is no paper, I want to ask, what else can you do? I can only say, something is totally wrong with the Government.

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5-15 P. M.

Sir, one word with regard to General Administration. There were a large number of writ petitions before the High Court about two or three years ago saying that the claims of a number of Deputy Thasildars and Thasildars were overlooked and people very much junior in rank were promoted. Some of them became even Deputy Collectors or Deputy Commissioners. About half-a-dozen writ petitions were filed from my district itself. Ultimately, the High Court passed orders, more than a year ago holding that most of the promotions made were illegal and that fresh seniority list should be prepared. Such a list was finalised and published and objections were called for. It is months and months since objections were sent. Even now these officers who had to be retired as Deputy Commissioners have not got any relief. I personally made a representation to the Chief Minister and he said that immediate action would be taken. I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister and also spoke to him. He assured me that immediate action would be taken. Probably by the time he went out of his Chamber, I do not know whether he remembered it. Till now there is no action taken. In my place, I assured several people that the Chief Minister has personally given an assurance that he is going to take action. Still these two officers are rotting. I do not want to make any more appeal to the Government because I have come to understand that the assurance given by the Chief Minister and the Government are worth nothing, and therefore it does not seem to be of any use at all.

Sir, I will now come to the Budget. I want to say a few things. The Government in one breath says there are no finances at all. If you just go through the Budget we see that in the matter of expenditure, they are so generous, they are so lavish, there is no stinting whatever. Take the case of Governor's Secretariat. We had something to say in regard to this matter previously. I will read the Budget Memorandum ;

"P. 82 : *Explanation for variations* :

"Increase in the Revised is due to additional allotment sanctioned for maintenance and repairs of furnishing of official residence of the Governor, purchase of station wagon for use of the staff of the Governor, purchase of cars for the use of Ministers and Deputy Ministers, for meeting the travelling allowance claims and transportation charges of the Governor while assuming the duty as the Governor of Mysore, payment of Advocates' fee in connection with the Mahajan Commission, for the purchase of Vans for use in the Mysore Vigilance Commission, establishment of Telex in the Office of the Special Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, New Delhi, etc. etc."

work. Majority of them do not know anything about agriculture. When this whole C.D. Block scheme has gone, there is nobody to supervise and they do not do any work at all on the side of agriculture.

The other thing is purchases of many of these fungicides, pump sets and other materials required for the modern agriculture. What is being done Sir, what was being done with regard to books is being done with regard to fungicides and pump sets. Sir, these officers seem to have their own favourite companies from which they get these materials whether they are good or bad, nth rate materials, and dump them on the agriculturists. There will be frequent break down in the material and when complained, they would say: 'we will correct.' But the mischief is done. Lakhs of rupees worth articles are simply purchased without finding whether the material is good or bad from certain persons. I do not wish to go into the motives of all this. Let us eschew of all these things I only wish to bring to the notice of the Minister what is happening in the purchase of fungicides, pump sets and other things. They have got their own favourite company or merchant and orders are placed with them for these materials and they are dumped on the poor agriculturists who know nothing about them. When they break down after a few days, the person who has purchased this will have only to say: "What to do, we are unfortunate and it is our fate." That is a very menacing practice not only crept into Agriculture Department but many departments. We know that some officers are responsible to place orders; it may be useful to some other people but they are not useful to the general public. One *mantra* that we hear is mechanisation of agriculture. I am one who have been vociferous in mechanisation of agriculture. Each district must have a bulldozer and a tractor as everyone will not be able to purchase. But what we find is when we ask for them, either they are absent or sick. Everytime it is hospitalised. Earlier each district is supplied with a few bulldozers which are not sick, better it is.

One other thing is — of course in my district it is popular — power tillers. Unfortunately the power tiller which used to cost Rs. 2,000 or 3,000 was sold at Rs 5,000. Last year it was sold at Rs. 11,000. God alone knows what it is priced now.

Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Legislative Assembly Constituency.)—The Minister for Agriculture was saying that the cost has not gone up.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Now it has come up to Rs. 12,000 For this steep, rise all sorts of excuses are given. It is a regular racket. The price cannot be so much. Sooner the Government looks into this better it is.

Sri C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Does the Minister accept that rate?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have not verified.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I will place another racket. They have supplied the machines to the parties without supplying spare parts. Now a certain concern is given the agency—Velu and Co. Even for small spare parts fantastic price is fixed. I am unable to know whether it is ruining the agriculturists or helping them. It is a racket and it is sheer swindling and nothing else. Of course, our Chief Minister is too philosophical. That is why I say the present agriculture Minister will please look into it. Several years ago a promise was made that attempts would be made to manufacture them in the State. Three years ago an assurance was given that they have entered into collaboration with a company in Bangalore. I do not know if the manufacture also is in the nature of selling articles by the concerns Sooner something is done in regard to distribution of power tillers to the agriculturists at reasonable price, better it is.

5-45 P. M.

I shall say a few words about the industries. Our Chief Minister is wedded to the small car project. He has made it an issue of faith that he is bound to get it for Mysore. I hope he will do it. One good thing he would be doing, if he gets it to the State. He says it is a very cheap one—seven or eight thousands, Whatever it is, it does not matter. But what is coming in the way of having permission to manufacture this? Is it a fact that some of the ministers at the Centre who are really in a position to give permission are in the behest of manufaturers of cars? I won't go further than that. A question was put to the Chief Minister. Is it true that some of the industrialists who are manufacturing existing cars are coming in the way and are able to influence the Central Ministers to see that no new licences are given? It looks as if they are in a position to influence the Central ministers and they are not in a position to go against these industrialists to give licence for manufacture of small cars. These small cars are not such a luxury in a country like India. If what I say is correct, it is a very woeful state of affairs at the Centre and I think the Chief Minister evaded answering when a definite question was put to him. If that is so, the Chief Minister who is the head of the party which rules at the Centre must be able to do something about this matter. If he himself cannot get licence when he is pressing so much, he can be of very little use to that organisation or to the country.

Some of my friends who are experts in industry have almost condemned the State owned industries in the State and they have said that they are not bringing any profit at all. I will not name them. Should we continue such a state of affairs? We on this side and members on the other side are all wedded to socialism. If socialism is to be of this variety, the sooner it is given up the better. You are utterly inefficient, corrupt and incapable of starting and looking after industries. It is quite evident that all these years you are unable to improve the industries.

I may give one suggestion. You may pick and choose such industries which you are in a position to continue with profit. When you know fully well that it is impossible to continue them, why not wind them up and sell them ? Take for example the Bhadravathi Iron Works. It is not mentioned in the budget but I have certain knowledge about it. It is a heaven for the Ministers and the ruling party people who shunt their friends into good jobs there and nothing else. It is so much overstaffed in the way of officers and workers. Overhead expenses are so heavy that they swallow the profit. These things must be pruned. I am not blaming the officers; they are helpless. Certain instances were given in the Lower House which do not redound to the credit of any Government. The Bhadravathi Iron Works is a mammoth organisation which is without any use to the country except as an employment bureau for the friends of Ministers and the party in power. I request the Government to at least appoint an expert committee—the Minister and myself are not experts in these matters—to go into these things and set right matters.

We are told that our young and enthusiastic Industries Minister has got an intention of appointing an Industrial Commissioner. I do not know what his duties will be. This mania for creating more and more big officers is a menace. I wish that he would show some improvement during his tenure of office. We are sick of these big officers. Under these circumstances, I am not in a position to accept this budget and support it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವೂ ಕಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ರೋಷದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಮಗನ್ನಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಜನತೆಗೆ ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾದ ಮಾತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಒಂದು ಸೌಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವುದೂ, ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣ ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಪೇರ್‌ಪಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅನೇಕ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. 1956-57ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ 33.50 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು 46.38 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. 'Rome was not built in a day'. ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವ ಔದಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಆಗಲಾರದು; ಆ ದೇಶದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ತಡೆದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ತಾನು ಸಾಲ ತಂದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್)

ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಶರಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ರಾಭ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಶರಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸಹ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದನ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House will now adjourn to meet again tomorrow at 2-15 P.M.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Thursday the 7th March 1968.

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